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MOTOR BOATS IN WAR GNATS THAT STING LARGE WARSHIPS.

[BY H. C. FERRARY.]

Motor craft of all sorts have developed rapidly as naval auxiliaries in the past twelve months. They have now justified themselves by the remarkable success with which two of them under the Italian flag have torpedoed a couple of Austrian Dreadnoughts, one of which, it is believed, was definitely sunk.

Announcements by the British Admiralty recently have referred to our "coastal motor-boats" as distinct from the motor-launches which have been part of the patrol system for over two years. It is evident, therefore, that we are not behind other nations in the development of small, fast craft for offensive purposes. The Admiralty also referred last November to an attack on our vessels patrolling the Belgian coast by "an electrically controlled high-speed boat." This again is another development of motor-boat warfare, but it is one that hitherto has not attained much success. The control of a crewless boat of that kind does not make for accurate marksmanship.

The Italian vessels were different. They each carried a crew of nine men. Each one was armed with two torpedoes, probably the small 14-inch type, and some depth charges, but they mount no guns. Their use for offensive purposes against a squadron of battleships covered by fast-steaming destroyers could hardly succeed under any of the abnormal circumstances, and only a seaman of rare fighting qualities would be likely to make the attempt, even given such circumstances. Commander Luigi Rizzo, of the Italian Navy, however, is one of those daredevil characters. It was he who crept into Trieste Harbour in the dark last December in a motor-boat and torpedoed the old Austrian battleship *Virgo*.

His resourcefulness is shown by the way he dealt with an Austrian destroyer that tried to ram him after he had fired both his torpedoes at the enemy Dreadnought. He was apparently unarmed, but he carried depth charges. Now a depth charge can be set to explode at any desired depth in the water. It is usually employed against submerged vessels, but Commander Rizzo calculated that by setting his fuse a little earlier he could use the depth charge as a torpedo. His first attempt failed, because the explosion took place too late. His second, however, sent the destroyer reeling off like a drunken man.

The motor-boat will probably come to be more and more a feature of off-shore patrols in confined waters, such as the Adriatic and the Straits of Dover. It must not be inferred, however, from this one success that the motor-boat has ousted the big battleship from its place in the constitution of a fleet. As it becomes a more potent instrument of ship designers will be turned to evolving an antidote, and they will find one.—*Daily Express*.

ARTILLERY OF THE AIR. FLYING MEN'S PART IN A MODERN BATTLE.

Bomb-dropping from aeroplanes is by no means the simple business that it was in the early days of the war, when an observer would carry a couple of bombs across his knees and throw one overboard when he thought it likely that it would hit the target. To-day the bomb-dropping equipment of an aeroplane is as important a part of its mechanism of war as its machine-gun or high-speed engine. Different types of aeroplanes can carry more or fewer bombs, according to the purpose for which they are designed, and though a separate type of bomb or weight-carrying machine is used for all long-distance raiding, the day is fast approaching when all fighting and bombing planes, whatever their purpose or size, will be fitted with bombing apparatus.

In the furious fighting of this year the air bomb has done much to save the Allied armies, for it was found that massed waves of aeroplanes, carrying machine-guns and dropping bombs, could actually prevent the concentration of hostile formations for the assault. With machine-guns they were called "cavalry of the air," but with bombs as well, they became cavalry supported by horse artillery—and it is precisely this arm that has always been the most useful for the execution of the manoeuvres that precede the decisive action. More suddenly than even the advent of our aerial visionaries dreamt, the aeroplane has become an arm of manoeuvre—an arm used in actual co-operation with the battle tactics of other branches of the service.

The light twenty-five-pound bomb is excellent for use against masses of troops in the open or in such thin cover as billets or hutments afford, and even the lightest fighting or chasing machine can carry a few of these without losing speed.

Modern bomb rights are now so simple and so accurate that aeroplane bombing is fast approaching the precision of long-range artillery fire, always provided that the weather conditions are correct. In action against troops the aeroplanes come so low that they are only a few hundred feet above ground. Bombing under these conditions is extremely easy and the moral effect upon the troops so attacked very bad, for they realise that they are defenceless.

It is precisely this low-earth flying that has so delayed and hindered the great German assaults. Given enough planes and sufficient bombs, such an assault can be withered and decimated before it is launched. The men blunder forward to the attack, certain that the artillery barrage directed by aeroplanes will be full upon them. They cannot move by day for fear of the gunplay, and at night the bombers destroy the billets. Day and night the air war continues.—*Daily Express*.

OUR LONDON LETTER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE GERMANS AND OVERSEAS TRADE.

LONDON, June 17th.
A proposal is being made that, in order to relieve the War Cabinet of the tremendous amount of work inseparable from the war on so many fronts, it is desirable to set up another Cabinet that could deal with purely domestic questions. The principal objection to this is that such a body would lack the position or the authority that ought to belong to it. Another suggestion is that a Grand Committee, if formed, consisting of Departmental chiefs and a selected number of other responsible men, would be useful to go thoroughly into domestic matters and "lick them into shape" for the final consideration and decision of the War Cabinet.

Anyway, the present Cabinet is unable to deal with all the issues that come up for investigation day by day in these times of unparalleled upheaval at home and abroad. At the moment the Imperial Conference, by engaging the attention of the Prime Minister and his colleagues, and there are also the trouble with the Irish, Education, the Ministry of Health, and half a score of other problems—and, of course, all day long and every day, there is the conduct of the war.

The bestowal of the Order of the British Empire by the thousand upon all sorts and conditions of men and women is the subject of much sarcastic comment in the Press and in private conversation. Like the gentle rain from heaven which falls upon the just and the unjust alike, the honour is showered upon the deserving, and persons of no particular importance.

Why the manager of a private company carrying out Government contracts, or a stationmaster who chances to be at or near some place where Government stores are handled, or Government clerks, or munition workers, should be singled out for recognition is not exactly obvious. They and others in the list are simply doing their ordinary work, they are paid, with a war bonus in addition as often as not. The cynics say that it is as though "the fountain of honour" was being drained with a bucket.

We used to laugh at the prodigal way Iron Crosses were bestowed by the Kaiser; but the "O.B.E." is in much the same case. "Let 'em all come" is the motto.

It makes one wonder when meeting wounded officers and men, scarred and maimed in the war, wearing nothing but a ribbon of a previous campaign, how these things are arranged.

OUTSIDE THE PALE.

What sort of a world will the Germans find themselves in after the war? A day or two ago at one of the Asize Courts an action for slander was heard, the cause being that one man called another, with a foreign-sounding name "a German." It was proved that the aggrieved person was not a German, but an Austrian who has been naturalised here for many years. The jury, considering that the words were a slander, awarded him £250 damages, and the judge, agreeing with the verdict, declared that having regard to the foul crimes of Germany during the war, "there can be no milder insult than to call a man a German."

GERMAN TRADE RECONSTRUCTION.

The Board of Trade *Journal* draws attention to the fact that ways and means to encourage export trade after the war are discussed daily in some form or another in the German Press. At the moment great stress is being laid on the importance of establishing Chambers of Commerce abroad without delay. A beginning is to be made in neutral countries. German Chambers of Commerce have been established during the war at Buenos Aires and Valparaiso, while another was contemplated at Rio de Janeiro.

In view of the extremely difficult conditions due to the war the policy to be pursued will be, according to the *Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, that at first the German Government is not to interfere—"everything must be left to the clever, circumspect, assured action of our business men." The German Consul may be given the honorary presidency. But "should it be impossible to start the Chamber without State aid, this must be given, but the State must not interfere further—it must pay, but give no orders." In the past, it is admitted, the German Chambers of Commerce abroad were killed by being made merely an advisory council of the Consulate. This mistake will be avoided in the future.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND GT. BRITAIN.

At a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, held on June 18th, Mr. K. Yanagaki, Consul-General of Japan in London, read a paper on "The Recent Economic Developments in Japan in their relation to her Trade with the United Kingdom."

After reviewing principal Japanese industries, he dealt with the great assistance which Japanese shipping is rendering to the Allies. He stated the financial position of Japan to be very strong, and gave the total of loans and advances to the Allies by Japan as it stood at the end of the previous month to be approximately \$24,000,000 yen. He spoke very highly of the part which Japanese women are playing in Japanese industries. In the Japanese Government Arsenal more than 2,000 women are engaged in the manufacture of munitions for the Allies. Dealing with Japan's export trade, Mr. Yanagaki, after quoting statistics, remarked: "Recently there has been some criticism abroad about the methods of a certain class of Japanese merchants. It was alleged that Japanese goods were often not up to sample, that Japanese merchants seldom kept to the dates for delivery of goods, and so on. In my belief, these criticisms and allegations have been greatly exaggerated. It is gratifying to know that the causes of complaints, if any, are being remedied, and that the reputation of Japanese merchants is being vindicated. One may ask how the trade between the United Kingdom and Japan will stand after the present war. Beyond question trade relations between the two countries will become even closer after the war. Nay, we must strive to cultivate closer trade relations for our mutual benefit. As to the balance of trade between the two countries, the present balance which is considerably against this country is, I believe, an abnormal one, caused by the exigencies of war. I think that after the war the balance will be re-established to our mutual satisfaction. Above all, the readjustment and development of our international commerce after the war will chiefly depend upon the goodwill and fraternal co-operation of the merchants in both countries. Apart from any measure which the Allied Governments may take to restrict business with present enemy countries, the Allied peoples will loathe buying goods of enemy origin. Nor will they be inclined to deal with German merchants after the war. After the war Japan will, in my opinion, buy from this country highly finished articles such as iron and steel products, machinery of various descriptions, woolen and cotton goods of high grade, chemical products, etc., and Japan will supply to this country silk, copper and some manufactured goods which cannot be profitably produced in this country, as well as various raw materials.

In my personal opinion, it is, of course, up to you to carry out Imperial Preference within the British Empire, but special treatment should also be given to Japan and other Allies in matters of trade for our mutual benefit and welfare. I cannot conclude this paper without referring to Anglo-Japanese trade relations in China. Everyone will agree that China has a very prosperous future in store. The open door and equal opportunity in China are guaranteed by the time-honoured Anglo-Japanese Alliance. There has never been a time when co-operation between British and Japanese merchants has been more essential for the promotion of their trade interests in China, as well as for the welfare of the Chinese people, than the present. The cordial sentiments and common interests created by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance are still more firmly strengthened by the joint task which Great Britain and Japan are carrying out in defending justice and humanity, and it is our earnest desire that the trade between the two countries may receive a fresh stimulus after the war in order to enable England and Japan to contribute yet further to international good fellowship and civilisation.

Some months ago Mr. Lloyd George announced in the course of a speech that five German submarines had been sunk in a single day. The first detailed account of this episode, which laid the fate of four of the German U-boats to the cowardice of the Captain of the other, has been given by Louis Tracy, the novelist, who is now attached to the British War Mission in the United States. Mr. Tracy was speaking at the Anderson Galleries in aid of the American, British, French, Belgian Permanent Blind War Relief Fund.

"A British submarine," he said, "was lying off the coast of Ireland and had come to the surface. As she lay quietly with her officers and crew assembled on the deck for relaxation, there suddenly appeared, not more than forty feet away, the periscope of a German U-boat, which apparently had been oblivious of the presence of the British submarine. The British craft immediately fired and disabled the U-boat, so that the British were able to capture her with her commanding officer and crew. The men were kept on the German boat, but the commander was taken aboard the British submarine, where he was accorded a chaffing but not altogether unpleasant reception. The British commander handed him some cigarettes and he was taken below and given a glass of wine. Despite these hospitalities, he seemed very much ill at ease and kept taking out his watch. Finally he informed the British commander that there were four other German U-boats in the vicinity. He knew that if one of these should first observe the British submarine, he, together with the British sailors, would be sent to the bottom. The British commander on securing this information immediately communicated with his home station by wireless, and British destroyers were rushed in all directions toward the spots where the German U-boats were apt to be. As a result, every one of the four remaining U-boats were destroyed during the afternoon, making the largest single bag of German submarines during the war."

THE SEA LANE TO THE EAST.

The destruction of the Austrian Dreadnoughts is received with a sense of pleasure due to more than natural elation at a very gallant exploit by one of our Allies. There is a report that the German have managed to raise one of the vessels belonging to Turkey that was sunk early in the war, and that they are trying to acquire new warships built for the Russian Black Sea Fleet. These with Russian and Turkish destroyers would give the enemy a respectable naval force especially if the Goeben of many memories has, as has been stated, "refloated and made seaworthy." The fact is that there was reason to regard seriously the probability of a sortie from the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean to strike at our communications with the East. The removal of the powerful Austrian ships reduces the danger of any adventure of this kind meeting with even a partial measure of success.—H.B.

BOLSHEVİK FORCES IN SIBERIA.

INCREASING MENACE FROM GERMANS.

TOKIO, August 12th.

A message from Ekaborski states that the Bolsheviks are compulsorily enlisting men and that on the Ussuri front they have a force of 500 cavalry, 2,000 infantry and 20 guns, all commanded by Austrians or Germans.—*Reuter*.

VLADIVOSTOK, August 11th.

Interviewed to-day by a representative of Reuter's Agency, Dr. Hira, the Vice-President of the Russian section of the Czechoslovak National Council, stated that the mobilization of prisoners of war in West Siberia added 150,000 men to the Bolshevik forces. This figure cannot be verified, but is probably correct.

The general situation leaves no room for optimism. It is impossible to reach Irkutsk under favourable circumstances in less than a month and perhaps it will take two. The region between Manchuria and Irkutsk is hilly and waterless, and an advance is only feasible along the Siberian Railway, the damage to which will have to be repaired as the advance proceeds. After Irkutsk is reached a further advance westward will be facilitated while the Czechs hold the Siberian Railway, though their position may become precarious unless assistance is expedited, as their numbers are diminishing owing to illness, and it is impossible for them to renew their supplies.—*Reuter*.

DESCENT ON KAMCHATKA.

"August 13th."
The Bolsheviks have despatched two vessels from Nikolaievsk to Kamchatka with the object of re-establishing the power of the Soviets there and to seize the gold and fish supplies collected at Petropavlovsk.

Nikolaievsk, Haborovsk and Blagovestchensk are the present centres of Bolshevik activities and the eventual rallying point for Bolshevik fugitives. The seizure of the accumulated stocks of fish in Kamchatka will render it difficult to provision the remaining parts of East Siberia for which it is destined but has not been handled owing to lack of transport facilities.

Considerable agitation is going on among the workmen for the release of the members of the Soviet whom the Czechs hold as hostages. At a conference of representatives of the professional unions and workmen's committees yesterday it was decided to organize a great labour demonstration.

It is expected that martial law will be declared here shortly.—*Reuter*.

FOUR U-BOATS BETRAYED BY GERMAN CAPTAIN.

CAUGHT FIRST BY SURPRISE.

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HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORRIS, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

1.—LEAVE.

Major G. D. R. Black is granted one month's sick leave from 16.9.15 inclusive.

2.—SICK PARADE.

During the absence on leave of Major G. D. R. Black, Lieut. J. T. Smalley will attend at Headquarters at 2.45 a.m. daily, except Sundays.

G. E. BRIDGER (Capt.),
Adjutant, H. K. Defence Corps,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1915.

THE REPORTING OF POLICE CASES

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, on Saturday, the question of inaccurate reporting was again brought up by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

It will be remembered that during the hearing of the Wanchai murder case Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor for the prisoner, complained of inaccurate statements in the Press and asked the Magistrate to bring it to the notice of the Press representatives present.

On Saturday, Mr. Wolfe (addressing Mr. Goldring, who was appearing in another case) said he would like to refer to the question of inaccurate reporting. A certain amount of remarks had appeared in the newspapers on the matter. When he mentioned two days ago that he was satisfied that the reporter of the *Daily Press* was doing his best to report the proceedings accurately he did not mean to imply that all the other papers were not doing their best. He had received a complaint from the manager of the *South China Morning Post*, who asked him, in fairness to the paper, whether he could not make a few remarks on the subject of the case which he was dealing with at the time—the murder of an amah. The manager forwarded him a copy of the paper in which appeared the details of the murder, and complained that Mr. Goldring made certain statements on it, which were just as inaccurate as the paragraph of which he complained. Attention was directed to the words "terrible blow and upper-cut." Well, he (the Magistrate) must state definitely that the report of the *South China Morning Post* on that occasion was undoubtedly inaccurate, and, on the other hand, he must also definitely state that Mr. Goldring, in quoting from the report, was also inaccurate.

Mr. Goldring: I was, but I was substantially correct.

Mr. Wolfe: The only point that I wish to make now is that in the future I hope that, as a result of what has been said, the reporters will endeavour to obtain as accurate reports as they can, and that any member of the Bar or any solicitor having any reason to complain will in future bring a copy of the newspaper with him and read the report before commenting upon it. I think that will avoid any question arising as to the report of any newspaper being misquoted.

Mr. Goldring replied that in the ordinary course of events he would have done as suggested, but on the particular occasion referred to he had quoted from memory. He had noticed with very much surprise that the original account of the occurrence was very inaccurate. He spoke entirely from memory, and in using the words "terrible upper-cut" he was wrong.

Mr. Wolfe: There is no doubt that the report was inaccurate.

Mr. Goldring: It came as such a surprise to me when I heard the evidence that I proceeded to comment without a copy of the paper. I appreciate the value of bringing a newspaper report, and I would have done so, only I was so surprised that I quoted from memory.

Mr. Wolfe thought that covered the matter and wished to know if Mr. Goldring withdrew what he had said.

Mr. Goldring said he would not withdraw his comment that the paper's report was inaccurate, but he would withdraw the words "terrible upper-cut."

Mr. Wolfe said he thought they were all agreed that there was undoubtedly an inaccuracy, and that, in order to avoid the danger of misquoting, the actual report should be read; that would make everything clear.

The matter then dropped.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION.

U.S.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.

This match, played on the Hongkong Club ground on Saturday, resulted in a win for the home team by 65 games to 34. Scores:—

Crisp and King lost to Cary and Hancock, 4-7; lost to Kent and Morse, 4-7; lost to Jennings and Soeters, 4-7.

Gray and Murray lost to Cary and Hancock, 1-10; lost to Kent and Morse, 4-7; lost to Jennings and Soeters, 4-7.

Mayhew and Bernard lost to Cary and Hancock, 4-7; lost to Kent and Morse, 4-6; lost to Jennings and Soeters, 4-7.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS AND THE WAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir, It is about time that the Chinese Maritime Customs awoke to common justice and followed the initiative of the vast number of the mercantile firms by doing something to better the distressful position of their employees owing to war conditions.

I particularly earmark the pitiable and unavoidable circumstances surrounding the poor out-door staff, whose earning is but a pittance when compared to the ungrudging position of the in-door staff, consequently leaving them little means with which to provide proper education for their offspring.

Since the commencement of this world-wide struggle, everybody knows that the cost of living has gone up 50 per cent., yet the Customs—cool, calm and collected as ever remain *intransigent* and never think and care of increasing the paltry pay of the out-door staff.

No member of the out-door staff is oblivious of the great amount saved in salaries at the present time by the expulsion of the Huns from Customs service. Some of the money thus saved should be given as compensation to those who are doing double work with the usual pay. I am, etc.

INTERESTED.

Swatow.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. THEFT OF ROPE.

Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese shrimp-catcher was charged with the theft of some rope from a fishing boat.

The accused said that the rope was lying in his boat when the complainant came up and accused him of stealing it. Accused had bought the rope, but would not say from where.

Accused's wife gave corroborative evidence.

He was fined \$4, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment.

THE ORIGINAL SIN REPEATED.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, on Saturday, a Chinese was charged with the theft of a basket of fruit from Morrison Street Market.

Sergeant Pitt said that the accused was arrested at 5 a.m. on Saturday by a *lukung* in Wing Lok Street.

A Chinese *joki* employed at the fruit market said that, when sleeping there, he was disturbed by hearing a noise. He got up and saw the accused carrying away the basket.

The accused pleaded that he had been given the basket by another man to carry. He was fined \$15, with the alternative of 21 days' hard labour.

AERIAL POLICE IN FORMOSA.

Last year Japanese aviators made several flights in Formosa for the double purpose of testing their aeroplanes in a hot climate and of intimidating the aborigines into submission. We do not know (says the *Japan Chronicle*) what result was obtained in regard to the first experiment, but it seems the other was very successful, for the Government-General of Formosa is credited with the intention of organizing an aeroplane police force solely for the purpose of facilitating the subjugation of the Formosan aborigines.

It is reported that when Mr. Shimamura, Chief of Civil Administration in the Formosan Government, visited Tokyo in March last on the occasion of the gubernatorial Conference, he fully discussed the proposal with the authorities of the War and Home Departments, and the Government-General has now included in its Estimates for the next financial year a sum of ¥250,000 for the proposed organization of an aeroplane police force. According to the reported programme of the Government-General, it is proposed to build two aeroplanes to begin with. Taipeh will be the base of operations, and hangars will be established at Tainan, Taichu, Aiko, and some other places. The aeroplanes will fly over the regions inhabited by the aborigines and drop bombs on them when they are unruly. It is not yet known whether the necessary aviators will be recruited from military or civilian airmen. A police-inspector attached to the Government-General, of Formosa has gone to Tokyo to inspect the Tokorozawa aerodrome.

In connection with this proposal one of the military aviators who flew over Formosa last year is quoted as saying: "The proposal is a very opportune one, and the earlier it is carried out, the better. The greatest care, however, should be exercised in the selection of aviators and machines. The aborigines have not yet seen an aeroplane fall, and if the fliers over Formosa show any incompetency, the moral effect will be disastrous. Only the best men and machines, especially motors, should therefore be used."

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE FIGHT FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Even in its Presidential election China is unlike any other country, for, paradoxical though it may seem, the struggle just now is not for the chief executiveship, but for the Vice-Presidency. There is no contention regarding the successor to President Feng Kuo-chang. The experienced old statesman of Manchū days, Hsu Shih-chang, is regarded as the only man for the position. He is a man to whom most Chinese look up, and he exemplifies in a striking degree the truth expressed in the benediction "Blessed are the peacemakers," having brought men together and composed differences to such an extent that even the Rump Parliament at Canton may also elect him President. It is not expected, however, that he will, if elected, hold office for any great length of time—certainly not for the full period of five years—and consequently the Vice-President will in a short time automatically become President, a contingency which explains the fight for the secondary position. It is easy to understand why Tsoo Kun, who had been appointed Generalissimo of the expedition against Kwangtung, hesitated to proceed southwards and "get on with the war," naturally he wished to protect his prospects for the Vice-Presidency. When the Northern generals assembled in conference at Tientsin last week it was understood, although the proceedings were kept secret, that they agreed upon Hsu Shih-chang as the President "whom Parliament should elect in October." Ni Shih-cheng was the Tsuchun who put the duty of Parliament into words. He is reported to have said "As to the election of President, a suitable person can be obtained from the Rieyang party. I anticipate that members of both Houses of the new Parliament will not dare to do things in defiance of public opinion or to serve their own interests." It was also understood at the close of the session on Saturday that Tsoo Kun should be elected Vice-President, although previously it had been reported that Premier Tuan Chijui was the most popular candidate. If Tuan effaces himself for a time it may be certain that the premiership will be held by one of his adherents, most probably General Hsu Shu-chen, an aggressive individual, who is not too cordially liked. Of course, Tsoo Kun has to "make good" against the South. Upon his success in the field depends his success when the elections take place. This is the situation at the moment, but, of course, anything may occur before October to effect radical changes.

China furnishes the anomaly of an Emperor holding court within a Republic and functioning with the aid of the republican machinery. The little Emperor Hsuan Tung, who was called from his make-believe court last year by Chang Hsun, "the Chinese Kingmaker," and placed on the Dragon Throne of his ancestors, lives in the Forbidden City amid old-time ceremonial and receives royal honours from those around him and even from republican representatives on the stated occasions when they visit him or other members of the Imperial Family. The peculiar relations of the Manchu court and the Republic are shown in the three following Presidential mandates issued last Friday:—

AN ANOMALY.

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A-la-Tan-pa-tser is hereby appointed Commander of the body-guards of the Imperial Court.

Ta-ku-se-pa-a-er is hereby appointed Deputy Commander of the body-guards of the Imperial Court.

Chieh-kang is hereby appointed an officer of the body-guards of the Imperial Court.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

It is satisfactory to know that the interest of the Chinese Government in the Hongkong University is not allowed to wane. At the request of the University the Government will send fifteen students to the University and will support them there, while the Szechuan Provincial Assembly will also send five students. The students should arrive in Hongkong before September 18th.

PERSONAL.

General Kanaya, the new commanding officer of the Japanese forces in North China, visited Peking to-day on inspection. Tomorrow he will have an interview with the President and subsequently with the Premier.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SEPARATION ALLOWANCES.

SHANGHAI COMMENT.

Says the *North China Daily News*:—

"We sympathize entirely with the correspondent who protests to-day against the distinction drawn in respect of payment to dependents of men sent on military service from Hongkong between those of pure European and mixed descent, whereby the latter are to receive only half as much as the former. Whether the Hongkong Government or the War Office is responsible is not stated and is, on the whole, immaterial. The War Office objected to the original scale, which is the one now admitted for Europeans, so it may be the culprit: it would at least have the excuse of remoteness and ignorance. But no excuse can make the distinction anything but unfair and regrettable. The theory is presumably that children of mixed marriages can live more cheaply than those of unmixed—which merely means that they unfortunately have to do so as a rule. The justice of the matter is that any man who fights deserves to be treated and to see his wife and children treated as well as another. Our correspondent quotes most aptly from 'Henry V.'—'Let us hope it is not yet too late for this obnoxious regulation to be amended.'"

The letter referred to is signed 'Twenty-two' and is as follows:—

Sir,—Referring to the list of allowances made by the Hongkong Government to wives and dependents of men called up for military service, published in your issue of yesterday, the democratic mind would ask why a distinction be made between wives of pure European descent and those not of pure European descent. If a man be of use to his country and is called to his service in the field he is honoured by being so called, but it is neither honouring him, nor the service to which he has gone, to label his chosen help-met, during his absence, "half price."

How much longer is the wretched colour superstition of the past to be allowed to survive and disgrace us?

"For he, to-day, that sheds his blood with me."

Shall be my brother; he be never so vile, This day shall gentle his condition. So speaks Shakespeare's Henry V. and surely it is time that we raised ourselves to the same level.

THE GERMANS ON SHAMKUN. QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on June 18th, Colonel Yate asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was on his own personal authority, or under instructions from the Foreign Office, when China declared war upon Germany, that his Majesty's Consul-General at Canton informed the Germans in the British concession on the island of Shamkūn that they were to remain there; and whether these Germans were still living on the British concession.

Mr. Balfour said that shortly after the declaration of war by China against the Central Powers his Majesty's Consul-General at Canton suggested to the Chargé d'Affaires at Peking that enemy subjects in the British concession at Shamkūn should be placed under police supervision. Having received sanction to this proposal, a notification was issued informing the German and Austro-Hungarian subjects that they were only allowed to remain in the concession under conditions which had already been stated. The twelve enemy subjects who still remained in Shamkūn had observed the conditions laid down.

Colonel Yate suggested that the permission to remain should be cancelled.

Mr. Balfour asked that a question should be put down.

M. Distree, the Belgian Minister to Russia, who was here on a visit, has gone to Japan for a trip.

It is freely reported that His Excellency, the American Minister will not return to Peking. Dr. Reinsch will be greatly missed in Peking, his work in China having been most successful. Chinese, particularly, hope that the news is not true.

THE CIVIL WAR.

According to the Chinese reckoning, Thursday, August 8th, is the end of the third *fu*, which means that the period of great heat terminates. As it was pleaded by the Northern generals on the Hunan front that the weather was too hot to fight (a statement which indicates how Chinese generals are commanded by their men), this excuse no longer serves for the suspension of hostilities. General Tsoo Kun was appointed Generalissimo some weeks ago and vested with plenary powers for dealing with the recalcitrant four provinces in the South, but, for reasons of his own, instead of proceeding to the assumption of his new duties he lingered in Tientsin. When the Tsuchuns met in conference last week in that city they decided, among other things, that the war against the South should be continued until the authority of Peking was restored. This was all very well in theory, but the proposition assumed a different aspect when the various Tsuchuns submitted their individual demands for sums amounting in all to fifteen million dollars. The caustic observer infers that this excessive estimate for military requirements is an indication that the Tsuchuns have no real wish to fight, for they know that this amount cannot be provided. Even if the money were forthcoming there is no guarantee that the campaign would be seriously conducted. However, the interesting fact emerges that General Tsoo Kun, after having been assured that his interests as prospective candidate for the Vice-Presidency will not suffer in his absence, has been persuaded by the other generals to announce the date of his departure for the front. This is the Chinese variant of warfare, a travesty of militarism, which, in the South as well as the North, is sucking the life-blood of the nation like a loathsome parasite.

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AND COMPANY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS

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18

Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings, and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.

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Hotel Mansions,
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Missions Building,
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HIGH-CLASS

RAINCOAT MATERIALS.

WELL-CUT, COMFORTABLE COATS
IN MANY SMART STYLES FROM

\$30.00

INSPECTION INVITED.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VOUX ROAD WEST, HONGKONG

[2274]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

WANTED. at the Peak European nurse for one child 3 years old.

Apply—
Box No. 2334.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2334]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of **KATE LOUISE MATHER** late of 6, Cavendish Road, Brondesbury in the County of Middlesex, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 88 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1887, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 30th day of September, 1918.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.
Dated the 16th day of August, 1918.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Princes Buildings,
100, House Street,
Hongkong. [3225]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SELUN."

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted for the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Aug. will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 22nd Aug. at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 27th Aug. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THORESEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918. [3225]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From **CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE.**

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWICQ."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 13rd instant will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard and Douglas on 22nd instant, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918. [24]

CHINESE POSTAL GUIDE.

THE CHINESE POSTAL GUIDE (7th Issue) is now issued for Sale, and applications may be sent to the Postal Commissioner, Canton.

Price English Version Each ... 50 cents.
Supplements Each 3 cents.

Price Chinese Version Each ... 10 cents.
Supplements Each 1 cent.

CHINESE POST OFFICE.

Canton, 13th August, 1918. [2317]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

NOTICE.

ORIGINALLY, when the **BANK OF CHINA** called for Subscriptions towards the **FOURTH YEAR DOMESTIC LOAN**, Blank Forms of Receipt were sent throughout the Country for the sake of convenience. When payments for Bonds were made the Receipts had to be stamped in two places with the Bank Special Receipt Chop and the Signature of the Bank Agent also affixed to the Receipt. After the Subscription was closed it was found that certain Blank Receipts marked "Ying" (銀) which had been given to the **BANK OF CHINA**, Kowloon Agency, had not been returned, the Agent explaining that they had been LOST in Local Disturbances. We considered that as these Receipts bore no Signature nor Chop they were no proof of payment and therefore we did not concern ourselves with them. Recently, after several years, it has been discovered that these Blank Forms have been sent to Peking, particulars of the information and as a warning to the Public.

We have already notified Merchants that these Receipts had been LOST owing to Local Disturbances and we now again publish the facts in the Press for the information and as a warning to the Public.

BANK OF CHINA.
Canton, 12th August, 1918. [2316]

INTIMATIONS



NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with Regulations, published under Government Notification No. 903 of 31st May, 1918, commencing from 1st September, 1918, all **PRIVATE CHAIRS** have to be **LICENSED** at an Annual Licence fee of \$2 payable in advance. Chair bearers have to be Licensed at a fee of 30 cents each yearly.
P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918. [2323]

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD.

WE have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued, without payment, in the proportion of **THREE** new shares for every **FIVE** old shares.

Holders of "Bearer" warrants should deposit their holdings with their Bankers who will endorse the warrants "Ex rights" and issue receipts which will enable holders to claim the new shares.

For **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,**
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918. [3223]

WANTED.

NURSE WANTED. European preferred.

Apply—
Mrs. A. R. LOWE,
65, The Peak.
[2316]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Chinese desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the **CENTRAL POLICE STATION** between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the **REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.**

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[2316]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

[1528]

PLANTING PAKRO SEEDTAPE is easy.

You do not have to replant or transplant, because the seeds germinate and are the correct distance apart.

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[2321]

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A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
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Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

[3000]

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Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamshing.

For rent and further particulars apply to—
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84, Des Voeux Road.

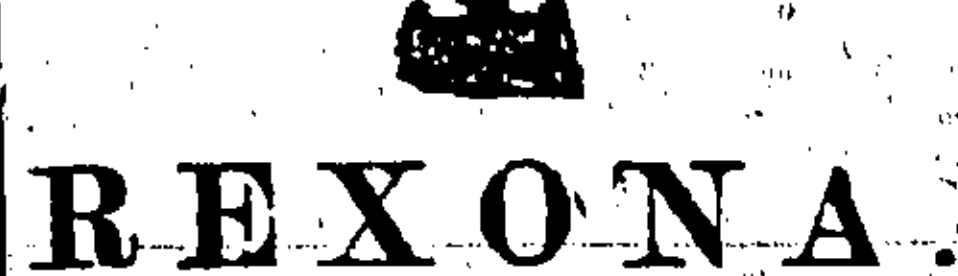
[2317]

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HOUSES on Shamshing, Canton.

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INSECTS AND ALL KINDS OF

INFLAMMATION.

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A. S. WATSON &

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Tel. 16.

[13]

BIRTH.

BRAYN.—At Southsea, on June 3rd, the wife of R. F. BRAYN, M.A., Colonial Audit, Hongkong, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GARDINER-FRASER.—At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on August 9th, by the Very Rev. Dean Walker, **CONSTANCE CAROLINE**, elder daughter of Sir EVERARD and Lady FRASER, to **KENNETH HASTINGTON GARDINER**, son of Mr. George H. Gardiner, of Cleveland, Ohio.

DEATHS.

CLARK.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 19th, **ELIZA ANNIE**, the dearly beloved wife of Ambrose J. Clark.

LINDSTROM.—At her residence, No. 45, Range Road, Shanghai, on August 11th, **JESSIE WILKIE** (née Macleod), the devoted wife of E. O. LINDSTROM, aged 57 years.

MORLAND.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 10th, **THOMAS MORLAND**, late of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Tientsin, aged 61.

ROZARIO.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 13th, **JANUARIA MARIA**, aged 41 years, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Francisco Paulo do Rozario, and Mrs. Carolina Antonia do Rozario.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19TH AUGUST, 1918

CHINA AND THE VATICAN.

The attempt to open diplomatic relations between China and the Vatican has had an unexpected development. Two or three weeks ago it was announced that the Chinese Government had appointed a Minister to the Vatican, and this was followed a week later by the report that the Papal Delegate to the Philippine Islands, Monsignor PERRELLI, had been named as Papal Nuncio to China. Within the next day or two it was learned that the French Minister had lodged a protest.

This was based, firstly, on the claim that the appointments were made in contravention of the Tientsin Treaty of 1898, which recognised French protection of Roman Catholic Missionaries in China; and, secondly, on the ground that they were contrary to the spirit of the Alliance, inasmuch as the Vatican had evinced greater friendliness since the war to the Central

Powers than to the Entente. Negotiations were opened on the subject, but, before they were concluded, China saw fit to communicate to His Holiness that Monsignor PERRELLI was a *persona non grata* in Peking, the inference being that, as a personal friend of Admiral VON HINKE, late German Minister to China and now German Foreign Secretary, he would not be welcome to many people residing in the capital. At the same time telegraphic instructions were sent to the Chinese Minister at Madrid, who had been appointed to the Vatican, to postpone the presentation of his credentials. Both China and the Papal office seem to have blundered. The appointment to the Vatican was, no doubt, made in good faith, following, perhaps, the example set by Great Britain in appointing a representative to the Vatican. It will be remembered, however, that Sir HENRY HOWARD was not received by His Holiness as the representative of Great Britain, but as representative of the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, a procedure which obviated any necessity to reciprocate. When China appointed a Minister to the Vatican, the latter felt called upon to reciprocate, with the unfortunate result described. The incident has given rise to the belief that the appointments were inspired by Germany with the avowed object of lowering French prestige. The French Legation, indeed, is emphatic on the subject, and declares that it has evidence of German machinations working to this end.

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THE WAR.

GERMANY'S CASUALTIES DURING THE WAR.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE ON BRITAIN'S EFFORT.

IMPENDING GERMAN ATTACKS IN RUSSIA.

BRITISH FORCE IN PERSIA.

MORE GERMAN BRUTALITY TO BRITISH PRISONERS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH TROOPS MAKE PROGRESS.

LONDON, August 17th.
12.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We progressed to the north of the Roye road and north of the Ancre.

We also progressed in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin, after sharp patrol fighting. A few prisoners were captured here and in the neighbourhood of Meris. There was considerable hostile artillery firing at Mont Rouge, Scherpenberg and Zillebeke Lake.

PROGRESS NORTH OF LIHONS.

LONDON, August 17th.
12.45 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states: Our line north of Procyrt was advanced slightly last night, and to-day progress has been made on a front of nearly a mile north of Lihons.

The enemy attacked certain of our posts in the Scherpenberg sector and was repulsed after sharp fighting.

When beat off an attempted raid in the neighbourhood of Loeze. The enemy left prisoners in our hands.

HEAVY AERIAL FIGHTING.

We brought down thirteen hostile machines and drove down two uncontrollable. Six British machines are missing.

Hostile aerodromes at Hamboirde and Lomme were heavily attacked on the mornings of August 16th and 17th, respectively, by large numbers of our machines, which dropped bombs from a low height.

At the former aerodrome six hangars were demolished, and two machines standing in the open were destroyed. Three hangars were destroyed at the latter aerodrome. At both places living quarters were heavily fired on, and several fires were started. Over 40 tons of bombs were dropped by us in 24 hours.

GERMAN BATTALIONS' STRENGTH REDUCED.

LONDON, August 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—Since the 8th the Germans have employed 36 Divisions on a front of 45 miles, 15 of which were from the reserve. Opposite the Fourth Army alone we have taken 315 (1) prisoners.

Fifteen thousand and sixty-one men have been captured from 17 Divisions, and the fighting value of these units has been destroyed for the time being.

A captured order shows that the enemy has experienced the greatest difficulty in getting drafts. The average fighting strength of the battalions of some Divisions is little over 300.

There was sharp fighting this afternoon near Bucquoy. We occupied Puisieux-sur-Mont, where a patrol of New Zealand troops penetrated on the 15th inst.

The Canadians repulsed a counter-attack at Damery on the afternoon of the 15th inst., taking 250 prisoners and killing or wounding 1,300.

We advanced our line at several places. We pushed on in Flanders west of La Couronne.

ALLIED PRESSURE CONTINUED.

LONDON, August 17th.
7.05 a.m.

Yesterday's communiqué show that the British and French continue their victorious pressure on the Somme battle front, having transferred the main attack from the Lassigny area northwards to the

Roye region, where, as a result of yesterday's gains, the Allies hold an absolutely straight line, Goyencourt-St. Mar-Lun-court, running north and south, only a mile west of Roye. This advance yesterday was two miles in depth on a front of nearly four miles.

The German hold upon Roye is most precarious. The French are west and the Canadians north-west of the town. The capture of the bulk of Bois-des-Lodes removes the last remaining obstacle to the defence of Lassigny on the north-west. The gains secured by the Germans in this region last March are now completely wiped out.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH REPULSE STRONG ATTACK.

PARIS, August 17th.

A communiqué states: There was great artillery activity at night-time west of Roye.

We continued south of the Avre to make progress in Bois-des-Lodes, reaching the eastern edge.

We repulsed a strong attack against the Monolith and Carroy farms and between the Matz and the Oise.

TWENTY-THREE MACHINES DESTROYED IN A DAY.

LONDON, August 17th.

A French official report states that 23 German aeroplanes were felled on the 15th inst.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

TIGHTENING THE CORDON ROUND ROYE.

PARIS, August 17th.

A Havas Agency message states:—The Germans yesterday continued the tactics they have been forced to employ during the past week. They are making desperate efforts to stave off our further advance, and to gain time for the removal of their supplies and the organisation of their defence.

By a counter-attack on a large scale they endeavoured yesterday to secure temporary relief for Roye, which is constantly under a close range of fire, but in this aim they completely failed.

Two hundred and fifty prisoners and several machine-guns were left in the hands of the Allies.

The French and Canadian troops together followed up their success and closed the cordon tighter round the town by advancing along the river Avre.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH NAVAL AERIAL ACTIVITIES

LONDON, August 17th.

The Admiralty states:—Between the 8th and 15th of August our Naval Air Force dropped 60 tons of bombs on the Zeebrugge and Ostend docks, the Varsenae aerodrome, La Brugge works, the Bruges docks, and Blankenberghe and Middlekerke; also on many enemy batteries and billets.

As a result of the Varsenae attack we set on fire six aeroplanes and hangars and hit two Gotha hangars, one of which was demolished.

We also fired on large petrol dumps.

We successfully attacked enemy shipping, directly hitting a destroyer, on which a big explosion was observed.

Later we destroyed 16 aeroplanes and drove down 15 out of control.

Three British machines have not returned.

OLD FRENCH CRUISER TORPEDOED.

PARIS, August 17th.

The old cruiser *Dupetit Thouars*, co-operating with a naval patrol in the Atlantic, was torpedoed on August 7th. American destroyers rescued the crew, 13 of whom are missing.

[The *Dupetit Thouars* was launched at Toulon in 1901. She had a complement of 810.]

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EMPIRE AND THE WAR.

STARTLING NEW FACTS.

LONDON, August 16th.

Lord Northcliffe entertained the Canadian, Australian and American Pressmen at a luncheon in the historical courtyard of the *Times* office at Printing House Square, which had been roofed with a spacious tent for the occasion.

Besides visiting Canadian, Australian and New Zealand editors, there were also present Lord Reading, the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Hon. W. F. Massey, Sir Robert Borden, the Australian, New Zealand and Canadian High Commissioners, and a host of other prominent Dominion representatives.

Toasting the guests, Lord Northcliffe said the way our boys from Overseas came at the beginning of the war and have been coming ever since to help the Old Country was one of the most moving and touching things in history. (Cheers.) What they did at Gallipoli and Vimy the American boys have been doing at Chateau Thierry. (Cheers.) The Americans had proved to be "the goods." What the Germans had called a "mob in uniform" proved to be an entirely new and most efficient kind of an Army.

Lord Northcliffe instanced the question of air engines, and said the potential output of these in the United States was far greater than the combined output of Austria and Germany or the whole of the British Empire. The new American Liberty motor was a wonderful production. The public would learn the particulars of their output, because the Americans were fighting a public and not a secret war. (Cheers.) Lord Northcliffe estimated that America could produce 10,000 air motors monthly.

One of the great miracles of the world was the way the Americans were transported by sea and land. The railroad handling alone had been a great achievement. All was done with order and astounding punctuality, far in advance of their Government's promises. (Cheers.) Likewise, their efforts as regards food production and shipbuilding had been unimaginable. America was turning out every kind of ship at an unprecedented speed.

The frankness of the American Government had a great deal to do with the acceleration of ship-building.

Lord Northcliffe proceeded to criticise the British Government's secrecy and censorship, owing to which the world had never realised the magnitude of Great Britain's silent effort. As an instance, he pointed out how Mr. W. A. Holman, the Premier of New South Wales, when visiting America, was asked by newspaper-men if the Australians had not done enough; if it was not time that Great Britain began to fight. The best proof of what Great Britain had done existed in the casualty lists, which are not permitted by the censor to be known to us or to our Allies.

Remarking that the Germans knew our casualties to a man, the speaker estimated that:—"We had 900,000 killed during the war, and that last year our total casualties were over 800,000."

These figures were a sufficient answer to the German propaganda that England was ready to fight to the last Frenchman, Italian, American or Dominion soldier.

Concluding, Lord Northcliffe stated that every Pacific newspaper in Great Britain was subsidised, indicating a lack of demand for such publications.

DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL POWERS.

THE PRICE OF AUSTRIA'S ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, August 17th.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at The Hague states that the discussions at the German Headquarters are based on the German demand that Austria should send from 10 to 15 picked divisions to the Western front and remain on the defensive in Italy, and on the Austrian counter-demand that Germany should make a further declaration regarding Belgium, and also make a powerful move in the direction of peace, and solve the Polish question favourably to Austria.

THE BERLIN VERSION.

AMSTERDAM, August 17th.

A Berlin official message declares that a conference of the Emperors, Austro-German statesmen, and generals, at the German Headquarters, again manifested complete agreement with regard to political and military tasks, and gave an identical interpretation to the Alliance.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that as a result of the Conference, Polish problems are considerably nearer their solution. It is believed that the Austrian Archduke will be elected to the throne of Poland.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AS A FEDERATION OF STATES.

The *Wiener Zeitung's* correspondent in Vienna states that the Austrian Premier is prepared to plan the conversion of the Dual Monarchy into a Federation of States, according to nationalities.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN LEADERS.

STOCKHOLM, August 16th.

An unconfirmed report has been received from Finland that M. Trozky arrived at Helsinki on August 14th. It is believed that M. Lenin is aboard a German ship at Helsingfors or Revel.

SPAIN TO CONFISCATE GERMAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, August 18th.

The *Times* correspondent at Santander, telegraphing on August 15th, states that the Spanish Note now received in Berlin announces that Spain will confiscate German shipping in Spanish ports, to an amount corresponding with the German outrages on Spanish shipping. There are about 90 German steamers in Spanish ports.

IRISH COAL.

MORE EXTENSIVE WORKING DECIDED ON.

LONDON, August 18th.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons on transport reform has appointed a sub-committee to investigate the condition of Irish ports and canals with a view, ultimately, to the more extensive working of Irish coal.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGENTS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 17th.

A Russian official report states:—The Russian Government has proposed to Great Britain and France that their agents in Russia will be free to depart if like facilities be given to M. Litvinoff and other Russian officials in Great Britain and France.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

AERIAL POST IN FRANCE.

PARIS, August 17th.

A Havas Agency message states:—The first regular air post in France is to be established between Paris and St. Nazaire, with stopping places at Le Mans and Nantes. Including stoppages, five hours will be allowed for the 400-kilometre journey.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN FIENDISHNESS. BRITISH PRISONERS MALTREATED.

LONDON, August 17th.

Details are officially published of the gross outrages, perhaps unparalleled for fiendish cruelty, which were committed upon British prisoners and wounded men in March last. The facts are authenticated by the sworn statements of Scottish soldiers who were of a party of the maltreated.

A private of the Royal Highlanders tells how he and a number of comrades were surrounded and compelled to surrender near Monchy on March 25th. "Our rifles and equipment were taken from us. We consisted of one officer and sixteen men, ten of whom were wounded. We were lined up on the original front line trench and were left without a guard for some time; then a German officer and two men appeared on the edge of the trench."

"One man carried a 'container' on his back, while the other was armed with a rifle and a short bayonet. The officer carried a revolver. The officer gave an order and the man with the 'container' turned a stream of liquid fire straight down the trench in which we were standing. He could plainly see that we were unarmed. He continued to play on us six or seven minutes." The witness added that he and a few companions who were able to move scrambled down a communication trench and got over the top of the British lines.

A private says that after he and some other prisoners were captured and disarmed they were marched down the trench to an emplacement about 6 feet deep, 9 feet wide, and from 9 to 12 feet long.

The sides were perpendicular, except at one end, which sloped. The prisoners were tightly packed in this enclosure, when two Germans appeared at the entrance of the emplacement. "One had no rifle or equipment; he carried a revolver and appeared to be an officer; the other, also, wore no equipment but had, strapped on his back, a cylinder with a flexible pipe over his shoulder, the end of which he carried in his hand. Just as he reached the entrance of the enclosure, flame spouted out in a stream from the pipe and caught the men who were nearest to the entrance. I immediately dropped as far as I could, and got my face on the ground."

(A portion of this message is here missing.)

A private shows how an officer, wounded from head to foot, and, also four wounded men and three unwounded men, including the narrator, were in an old trench when two Germans came to it with liquid fire. One stood with a revolver in his hand and ordered the party to get back to the German lines. Another man squirted liquid fire over all the members of the party. The narrator's hands and right arm were burnt. Three of the party managed to run away to reach the British lines. The Germans must have either suffocated or burnt all the five wounded men as nothing further has been heard of them.

The British Government has protested to the German Government against these outrages.

(Continued on Page 5.)

OPEN DIPLOMACY.

MR. WILSON'S SUPPORT.

President Wilson, in a letter to Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, which has been submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, gives an interpretation of the statement favouring open diplomacy contained in the President's address of January 22nd, in which he appealed for "open covenants of peace openly arrived at." A proposal to consider foreign treaties in open sessions instead of in secret sittings, as at present, is now pending in the Senate. President Wilson explains that he particularly referred to the practice of keeping secret those treaties which have already been ratified, and that he did not propose to advocate the open discussion of negotiation, which might embarrass their course, but advocated the publication of treaties after their ratification. After expressing opposition to the Senate's proposals, President Wilson said, in pronouncing for open diplomacy, "I did not mean that there should be no private discussions of delicate matters, but that no secret agreements should be entered into, and that all international relations, when once fixed, should be open, above-board, and explicit."

The Senate supported President Wilson's views as expressed in his letter to Mr. Lansing, and defeated by 50 votes to 22 the resolution submitted by Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, for open discussion of a treaty on the floor of the Senate.—*Reuter*.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EXPORT OF RICE TO JAPAN.

PEKING, August 16th.

Owing to the rice riots, the Japanese Government has approached the Chinese Government with a request to remove the embargo on the export of rice. The Chinese Government accedes to the request and rice will be exported from Kiangsu.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

PEKING, August 14th.

The Government, "for the convenience of international trade and to pave the way to the adoption of a gold standard," has decided to issue gold notes through the banks nominated by the Currency Bureau.

The Government is negotiating with Japanese bankers for a loan of ¥20,000,000 in connection with the scheme.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

OTTAWA, August 15th.

Brigadier "Emsley, Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been appointed to the command of the Canadian contingent of the Allies' Expeditionary Force in Siberia.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE PROCLAIMED IN VLADIVOSTOK.

LONDON, August 18th.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Vladivostok telegraphing on August 13th states that the Allies have decided to proclaim martial law in Vladivostok.

FRENCH TROOPS REACH NIKOLSK.

The *Times* correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on August 12th states that the French troops have arrived at Nikolsk north of Vladivostok.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

PEKING, August 17th.

Cho-Kun, Chung Wai-chi and other leaders will proceed to Hankow to discuss peace with the South-West.

CHINA'S FIRST WAR ANNIVERSARY.

The Peking Government has ordered preparations to be made for the celebration of the first anniversary of the declaration of war on Germany.

NEW TREATY PORT IN SZECHUAN.

The Foreign Ministry in Peking have asked that the Man Yuen district, in Szechuan, be opened as a treaty-port.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF UPPER HOUSE.

Liang Si-ye has recently returned to Peking. He has announced that he will decline the Chairmanship of the Upper House.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE LIBELLED.

FORMER CITY SHERIFF'S APOLOGY IN COURT.

Sir Henry George Smallman, the well-known City man and a former Sheriff of London, was the defendant in an action for libel brought by the Public Trustee, Sir Charles Stewart, in the King's Bench Division, London, recently. The proceedings came before the Court on a criminal information, and the Attorney-General, representing the Public Trustee, said the following words contained in a booklet were those complained of:—"Kindly bear in mind that when having dealings with C. J. Stewart, the Public Trustee, that ever since November, 1914, I have alleged that he is a blackmailer, hypocrite of the meanest kind, inhuman brute, waster of trust funds, and ought not to be a member of decent society."

The Attorney-General said the dispute arose over defendant's connection with a house at Eastborne, and one of his imaginary grievances was that Sir Charles Stewart had informed him that he would not allow him to sublet the house as it could not be done under the lease without the landlord's consent. Strong objection was taken to the house being let as a lodging-house.

Mr. J. B. Matthews, K.C., interposing for defendant, said he had received instructions to withdraw unreservedly all the imputations made on the Public Trustee, and to express regret. Counsel mentioned that defendant had been in a state of nervous breakdown at the time these statements were made, and for long afterwards.

His Lordship ordered defendant to pay the costs of the prosecution and to enter into his own recognisances in £500 to keep the peace for twelve months.

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SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
Tel. No. 230 or 155.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

COLONIALS' SUCCESS.

LONDON, August 15th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Canadians captured Damery and Parvillers.
We also advanced south-east of Proyart, taking prisoners in both operations.
Our patrols north of Albert were all day in contact with the enemy.
There was local fighting at a number of points.

Our patrols were also active in the Vieux-Berquin sector, and we progressed south-west of the village, taking prisoners.
We successfully raided north-west of Locon, inflicting casualties.

There is hostile artillery firing in the Kemmel-Ypres front.

Enemy aviation has decreased.

We dropped 22 tons of bombs on Peronne, Oisel, the Enghel dump, and on Bruas Docks.

We destroyed aeroplanes and drove down six out of control. Fifteen British machines are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped 30 tons of bombs, with good effect, on the Somme bridges, Peronne, Douai, and Cambrai railways.

We brought down an enemy night-flier in flames.

One British machine is missing.

LOCAL FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 16th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We advanced our line slightly at night, north-east of Morlaucourt, and repulsed an attack on a post in this vicinity after sharp fighting.

Local fighting occurred in the north-eastern outskirts of Thiepval Wood. Our patrols there crossed to the left bank of the Ancre.

Patrols further north pressed between Beaumont-sur-Ancre, and Puisieux-Aumont.

There was increased hostile artillery fighting south of the Somme, and between La Bassée Canal and Ypres.

PROGRESS TOWARDS FRESNOY-LES-ROY.

LONDON, August 17th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed a strong counter-attack against new positions at Damery, inflicting great loss, taking 250 prisoners and capturing many machine-guns. Our troops advanced in this locality on the 16th, in co-operation with the French, making substantial progress in the direction of Fresnoy-les-Roy and Fransart.

AVIATION REPORT.

LONDON, August 17th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We destroyed four aeroplanes and drove down five uncontrollable. One British machine is missing. We dropped 22 tons of bombs and heavily attacked two aerodromes, several dumps and railway connections. All our night bombers returned.

FRENCH FRONT.

TWO FARMS CAPTURED.

PARIS, August 16th.
A communiqué states:—As the result of a local operation, we made some progress in the wooded massif between the Matz and the Oise.

North-west of Ribecourt we captured Attiches Farm and Monolith Farm, both being vigorously defended. We took some prisoners.

FIGHTING NEAR THE AVRE.

PARIS, August 17th.
A communiqué states:—In the region west of Roye we pressed back the enemy by a series of local attacks, despite his resistance. North of the Avre, with the Canadians in co-operation, we advanced our line to Goyencourt, St. Mar, les-Trois and Lancourt. South of the Avre we penetrated deeply in the Bois-de-Loges.

FORMER FIRST LINES OCCUPIED.

PARIS, August 17th.
A French communiqué says our troops progressed in the region of Villers-le-Roy and St. Aubin. East of Armancourt we occupied our former first lines.

In Champagne we took some prisoners in the Perthe-les-Bailles sector.

We repulsed an enemy raid east of Maison-de-Champagne.

AERIAL WARFARE.

PARIS, August 17th.
An aviation communiqué says:—We brought down on Wednesday 15 enemy aeroplanes, and set fire to eight balloons. Our bombing squadrons dropped 32 tons of projectiles in the battle zone, also behind the front. Several railway stations were hit, notably Tergnier, Noyon, Merzieres and Thionville.

MARSHAL FOCH'S SCHEME EXPLAINED.

LONDON, August 15th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on August 15th, states:—General Humbert received correspondents and summed up Marshal Foch's manoeuvre as follows:—The Fourth British and First French armies were to attack simultaneously in the general direction of Amiens and Roye road.

At the right moment the Third French Army would intervene, pushing on in the direction of Roye, when the Germans, menaced by envelopment, would be forced to retreat, our general objective being to drive him back between Amiens and the Oise. (General Humbert was to be allowed to attack after the Germans were reeling under the blow of General Debeney's and General Rawlinson's armies, by moving reinforcements into the sector between Montdidier and the Somme.)

The operation resulted as Marshal Foch had foreseen. General Humbert attacked at dawn on the 11th instant the thinly-held German line, which was incapable of resistance. The Germans had taken the precaution of evacuating the Montdidier and Assin-Villiers salient.

General Humbert, finding the resistance weaker than was expected, pressed on, in the direction of Roye. The situation developing rapidly, a change of plan was feasible and it was no longer necessary for General Humbert to advance in the direction of Roye. Therefore, on the 11th instant, he swung the left round so that the whole line fronted east instead of north-east, and he began the battle which resulted in the capture of the key points of the Thiepval massif. On the 12th instant, the enemy received reinforcements and began to offer most obstinate resistance. Earlier the German Divisions had been brought to the line of the Thiepval Hills, which did not surrender without hard fighting.

GERMAN ARMY COMMANDS.

LONDON, August 16th.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the 15th instant, states:—In the German High Command, sacrifices are apparently being made to German public opinion. General von Mudra, who opposed General Gossard in Champagne, has apparently been replaced by the Baron General von Carlowitz, while General von Boehm has been appointed Chief of the new Army Group, including General von Hutier's Eighteenth Army and General von Marwitz's Second Army on both banks of the Somme and in the region of Lassigny and the Thiepval hills. General von Boehm is credited with snatching the German Army from disaster after General Mangin's attack on July 18th. It is his rôle to accept the responsibility of failure like the Malmaison battle last October and the retreat from the Marne this year. His immediate business is to take the discredit of the next unpleasant episode between the Somme and the Oise, which the German High Command expects at no distant date.

IMPORTANT GROUND CAPTURED.

LONDON, August 17th.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the 15th, says:—General Humbert's troops gained ground to-day which is most important though small in extent on the Thiepval massif, capturing Attiches. The position is so-called after Attiches farm and the monolith which crown the crest at a height of 350 feet, both of which dominate the Divette valley and all the German positions and roads to-day.

A couple of miles north-west the crest is crowned by the chapel of Saint Aubin, which the enemy holds, overlooking Pleumont. With Attiches farm and the monolith in our hands we are very nearly masters of the massif, and the position may become so difficult for the enemy that his whole left to Noyon and the Oise may be endangered.

IMPORTANCE OF LASSIGNY PLATEAU.

PARIS, August 17th.
A Havas message says:—The French Third Army under General Humbert yesterday completed its great task, capturing the whole plateau of Lassigny, which dominates the whole south-western corner of the battle front. The Germans are falling back slowly at two other points north of Albert, near Armentières, where they seem to intend clearing gradually right out of the salient. These retreats suggest that they have abandoned all idea of a large offensive for the present, and are shortening their front as much as possible.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 15th.
A wireless German official report says:—We evacuated the projecting sector near Puisieux and Beaumont Hamel and repulsed partial attacks on both sides of the Avre and southward of Lassigny. Our chasers engaged a British squadron going to Germany and forced it to return, after the loss of five aeroplanes.

LONDON, August 17th.
A wireless German official message says:—South of Thiepval the enemy captured Attiches farm. The enemy suffered heavily in the fighting for Lassigny. We drove him back six times during ten hours' heavy fighting.

Italian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY REPULSED ON THE PIAVE.

LONDON, August 16th.
An Italian communiqué states:—Our fire yesterday repulsed strong enemy reactions in the Tonale region. On the night of August 14th-15th enemy detachments thrice attacked the garrison on the Piave islet mentioned yesterday, but were driven back with heavy losses.

Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN POINTS BOMBED. SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ATTACKS.

The Air Ministry reports:—In addition to the operations which were carried out on the 13th instant, we attacked Thionville and destroyed two aeroplanes.

Three British machines did not return. We attacked aerodromes and railways on the night of the 13th instant, and all our machines returned.

Our airmen successfully attacked sidings and the station at Offenbourg, directly hitting the railway.

In heavy fighting we destroyed two aeroplanes and drove down two uncontrollable.

All our aeroplanes returned.

Our night-fliers attacked an aerodrome, blast-furnaces, railways, sidings and various other targets. All our machines returned.

PARIS FURIOUSLY BOMBED.

LONDON, August 16th.
A Paris official message states that an air-raid alarm was given at 11.32. Enemy aeroplanes furiously cannonaded and dropped several bombs in the Paris district.

There were some casualties and some damage.

The "all-clear" signal was given at 12.32.

DURAZZO RAILWAY BOMBED.

LONDON, August 17th.
An Italian naval official message states:—British aircraft bombed the Durazzo railway on August 16th, causing fires, which were visible 22 miles distant.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN MAN-POWER LOSSES OVER SIX MILLION CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

PARIS, August 16th.
The latest statistics of German casualties, prior to the March offensive, showed 6,000,000 including 1,400,000 killed. The foregoing does not include naval losses. Between March 27th and June 17th the Germans lost 120,000 in killed alone.

WHY LUDENDORFF ORDERED ECONOMY.

PARIS, August 17th.
A Havas message says:—The following figures, taken from a most reliable source, give an idea of the frightful consumption of men in the German army.

Since the beginning of the war until the end of July, 1918, the Germans have had about 6,000,000 men killed, wounded or captured, the number of men called to the colours during the same period being 12,000,000. Half their fighting forces have thus been put out of action.

The figures of killed reach a high total. For the period included between August 1st, 1914, and the March offensive of 1918 the figure is 1,400,000, not including marine casualties. To this figure must be added about 120,000 for the offensive of March 21st, and the operations which followed, to June 17th. Since then the losses sustained have been very considerable, and would increase in a striking proportion the figures above mentioned.

This explains the order recently issued by General Ludendorff to his Generals:—"It is absolutely essential we should avoid our former method of attack in dense formation and reduce our losses in every way."

It is easy to understand the necessity for economy recommended by General Ludendorff when American man-power is steadily increasing and troops are landing in East.

UNITED STATES' DUTY.

ENOUGH MEN TO WIN THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, August 16th.
Reporting in the Senate on the Man-Power Bill extending the Draft ages from 18 to 45, Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, quoted General March, Chief of Staff, as saying that it was the duty of the United States to send to France enough men to win the war in the West.

The Committee's report reveals that the war programme provides for 80 divisions of over 3,000,000 men being in France next June, with 15 divisions more in training.

AN AMERICAN ARMY OF FOUR MILLION MEN.

Mr. Baker told the Senate's Military Committee that President Wilson's policy calls for the concentration of American forces on the Western Front, including Italy. The theory of the fighting in future is that we must force the issue and win on the Western Front.

Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee, referring to President Wilson's policy, said:—"We decline to be diverted from the policy that the military programme be centred on the Western Front."

General March said:—"We can win the war, but how long it will take depends exactly on what we do. If we put a small force over there we are playing Germany's game. I believe that with an American army of 4,000,000 in France under one Commander-in-Chief, we can go through the German line wherever we please."

CANADA'S WHEAT CROP.

OTTAWA, August 15th.
There are indications of improved prospects in the Dominion wheat crop, which is now likely to approximate last year's.

THE MILITARY SITUATION ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, August 15th.

The general military situation remains highly interesting. The village of Lassigny is still in the hands of the enemy, but the French now possess the high ground on the ridge to the south and are at present working down the far side. Thirty-four thousand prisoners have been taken by the British Fourth and the French First and Third Armies and between 500 and 700 guns have been captured, of which 450 were taken by the British. The German losses since August 5th have been greater in proportion to the Allies' losses than in any previous battle. Their dead especially exceed enormously our dead. Indeed, the total Allied casualties are probably less than the prisoners we took.

There is every indication that the enemy intends to fight approximately on the line now reached, except in the south, where the French possession of Lassigny massif will compel him to retire, probably behind the Divette River, a small tributary of the Oise. It will be most advantageous for the Allies if the enemy remains on the present lines, where he is most uncomfortable and is suffering heavy losses. The German retirement in the Les sector has been on a front of nine miles, to a maximum depth of two miles. Apparently his intention is to evacuate the whole of this salient in his own time.

The enemy has also started to withdraw from the Serre salient north of Albert, possibly behind the Ancre, to a depth of three miles.

These withdrawals strengthen the impression that the enemy has abandoned the idea of an offensive in the north. Between the Oise and the Ancre the Germans have thrown in 25 Divisions, including 13 from the Reserve, of which 11 belong to Prince Rupprecht's armies.

Prince Rupprecht now holds the front only from the sea to Albert and General von Boehm commands the group of armies between Albert and Soissons. He is intimately acquainted with this part of the old Somme battle area.

THE POSITION IN RUSSIA.

Regarding the position in Russia, there are increasing indications of an impending German attack upon the Murman Railway. The Bolshevik force is reported to be advancing 2,000 strong from Lake Oega, while the Germans are preparing an advance upon all railroads in Finland. They are also preparing to attack Petchenga, which would give them a good submarine base. The Bolshevik rear-guards are retiring before us in the Archangel district. They are committing every atrocity upon the inhabitants and are endeavouring to burn bridges and holding up our advance.

We have pushed on to north of Obozerskaya, which is 130 miles south of Archangel.

We landed a detachment at Ogega Bay and are endeavouring to intercept the Bolshevik retreat from Archangel. There is little doubt that they have got German officers.

We have also despatched another detachment to work up to Dvina towards Kotlas, which is 260 miles south-east of Archangel.

The situation in the remainder of Russia is most obscure, and it is not even known for certain whether Mr. Lenin and M. Trotsky have fled.

There has been no definite news recently about the Czech-Slovaks, but there is a disquieting report that the Bolsheviks are transferring troops to the Volga front and have inflicted a severe check on the Czech-Slovaks. It is impossible to confirm this. There is a possibility that General Alexieff and the Cossack General Denikin will be able to join hands with the Czech-Slovaks. General Alexieff has a considerable force of Don and other Cossacks, all of whom are reliable.

BRITISH FORCE ON CASPIAN SHORE.

Important developments, which obviously cannot be discussed, are occurring in Persia and on the Caspian Sea. It is permissible to say that British troops from Bagdad have advanced to the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, meeting with no opposition except from certain tribesmen. A detachment of these troops was conveyed by steamer to Baku and is now assisting the Armenians in defending Baku against the Turks.

The Allied force in Baku, comprising Armenians, Russians and others, is under the Russian General Dukichoff, who is opposing the Turks. Neither side possesses artillery worth speaking of.

BRITISH TROOPS AT BAKU.

LONDON, August 16th.
In connection with the striking announcement of the arrival of a British force at Baku, it appears that the advance to the Caspian Sea from Bagdad was begun in February, and there is already a considerable British force in north-west Persia. The advance was not opposed, except by Jangali tribesmen, who are in league with the Turks and Bolsheviks. These were easily overcome and the Caspian Sea was reached through mountainous country, with bad roads, scarce supplies and in face of great hardships.

NEW FRENCH RAILWAY.

A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, August 16th.
A Havas message says:—In the presence of the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, a railway line has just been inaugurated, which has been added to the northern railway system of France. It necessitated the laying of 210 kilometres of main or accessory rails with a double set of rails, with a view to bearing intense traffic. It comprises two important bridges, and involved the construction of a tunnel 335 metres in length and embankments representing 800,000 cubic metres. The plans and execution took less than one hundred days.

BRITONS' PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

LONDON, August 15th.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in a statement, to-day, said that subscriptions for National War Bonds had reached the stupendous figure of £1,000,000,000.

So far, the world's record had been held by the Great War Loan of 1917, yielding £948,430,000. The most remarkable fact was the great results achieved by regular and continuous week-by-week investments, in consequence of which we had avoided the dislocation of the money market and an upheaval of credit, which, after a great loan, renders it impossible for the Government to issue another loan for many months.

Consequently, the success of National War Bonds is a unique achievement, and there is no doubt that the excellent results attained will serve as a stimulus to fresh endeavour. We need £25,000,000 weekly, and rely for that amount on the patriotism and sense of duty on the part of our people. We know now that the financial effort of the country will not only be sustained but surpassed, and that we shall be able to finance the war through to victory.

"VICTORY NOT ENOUGH."

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM MUST BE REBUILT.

LONDON, August 16th.

The Government gave a dinner in London last night in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the International Food Supply Committee. It was mentioned that the Committee had already voted supplies to the value of £100,000,000 for the Allies.

Lord Robert Cecil, who presided, said that the immense strain on the nations in partnership could only be met by a complete pooling of resources. He expressed confidence that their united efforts would lead to victory, but victory was not enough. The international system must be rebuilt, hence the vast majority were passionate believers in a League of Nations, which, he believed, could be ultimately built upon an organisation like the Food Supply Committee.

TSAR OF BULGARIA ILL.

PARIS, August 16th.

A message from Munich states that the condition of Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is at Nuremberg, is regarded as critical.

AN ANGRY CARDINAL.

THE POPE, THE PRINCE, AND THE ITALIAN CENSOR.

Cardinal Bourne made an excited speech at Hampton Court, yesterday. He attacked the newspapers in a querulous fashion for having criticised the Prince of Wales' visit to the Pope, and betrayed much ignorance of the working of the Press. We pass over his remarks, which are unimportant so far as the Press is concerned.

People do not realise the position of things in Italy and Rome at the beginning of the war, said the Cardinal—"the astuteness and preparation of our enemies and the supineness and want of care of our own authorities. In the summer of 1914 the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and the Bavarian and Prussian Ministers were frequently in the ante-chamber of the Cardinal Secretary of State, and in the usual bullying Prussian way were denying statements of atrocities made to the Pope."

There was only one representative of the Allies, the Belgian Ambassador, a holy man of very advanced age. The Pope had no first-hand information of what was going on, and a professor of Louvain who reached Rome in November, 1914, was the first man able to give the Pope correct information from the Allies.

"The Pope had to weigh every word that he used and could only act on facts that had been established. In the early days of the war the Italian papers were under German influence."

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

Cardinal Bourne referred to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Pope. He said:—"The Holy See is a sovereign State. The Pope is extra-national and super-national. The visit has given great satisfaction to Catholics throughout the world, and the Holy Father was profoundly touched by the modesty and straightforwardness of the Prince."

"Unfortunately that impression has not been conveyed as it should have been to the whole world. That was due to the action of the Italian censor, who did not allow any references to the visit beforehand and only meagre references afterwards. He refused to allow the Catholic papers to use large headlines in reference to the visit."

"The telegram which conveyed the account of the meeting to the world was despatched from Switzerland. This I consider, was an insult to the Holy See, to the Prince of Wales, and to Catholics throughout the British Empire."

"The real facts about the agreement of the Government not to bomb Cologne or Corpus Christi have never been published. It was the Archbishop of Cologne who made the request, and for the reason that in 1916 on the Feast of Corpus Christi a body of Allied airmen—not British—bombed a procession that was taking place at Karlsruhe. One hundred and twenty people were killed and 148 wounded. Most of them were women and children taking part in the procession."

"I believe," added the Cardinal, "that the air raid was carried out by the French because a French hospital had recently been bombed."

THE ISLE OF SANCTUARY. IRELAND'S PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

An interesting debate took place in the House of Lords on June 11th on the privileges and immunities enjoyed by Ireland.

Lord Willoughby de Broke asked his Majesty's Government whether the Defence of the Realm Regulations had been applied impartially as between Great Britain and Ireland, particularly in regard to fox-hunting, horse-racing, price of cattle, food control, the price of railway fares, and the consumption of petrol. He said that since Parliament had abandoned the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and had pandered to separatist opinion, there had arisen an increasingly large volume of sedition, conspiracy, and rebellion in that country. In spite of that, however, the Irish people appeared to enjoy privileges not accorded to the inhabitants of the other parts of the United Kingdom. He wished to withdraw fox-hunting from his question, as the masters of foxhounds had met national exigencies and had reduced hunting. He was informed that horse-racing had received a boom in Ireland, the like of which had never been known before. In consequence of the discontinuance of horse-racing in this country several patrons of the Turf, including bookmakers and other accessories, had crowded over to Ireland, where they had been having a remarkably good time. Horses had been run there which would otherwise have been run in England, and sport had risen to a very high level.

"AS IF THERE WERE NO WAR."

Other forms of sport enjoyed in Ireland were coursing, whippet-racing, and even that good old Gaelic sport of cock-fighting, whilst junketing of all kinds was going on just as if there were no war at all. With regard to food control he understood there was practically no article of food rationed, with the exception of sugar, and that was only recently put under the Order; further, that it would be extremely difficult to carry out the regulations as in England. Then, as to railway fares, it was true that within the last few days the cost of travelling had been increased by 50 per cent., but that did not alter the fact that since the beginning of the war until recently there had been no rise in railway fares, whereas in England the rise had been on a constantly increasing scale. With regard to cattle Ireland had been given higher prices than were allowed in England. He called attention to the large number of horse shows in Ireland, and stated that with regard to petrol it appeared to him that if people belonged to the disloyal portion of Ireland there was no difficulty in their obtaining petrol. It had been stated that there had been several prosecutions for the illegal use of petrol, that several persons had been prosecuted for using petrol to take speakers to an anti-conscription meeting, and that on the very day that those prosecutions took place Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. John Dillon, and Mr. de Valera had used motor-cars on exactly the same business. The authorities evidently considered that they had done nothing illegal.

A PATRIOTIC PURPOSE.

Petrol must have been used for the patriotic purpose of raiding the Duke of Abercorn's house at Eglar's Court to see what arms were available. It was a very grave injustice that petrol should be forthcoming for rebellious subjects in Ireland when people in this country could not obtain any.

The Earl of Crawford (Lord Privy Seal) said that conditions in Ireland made it inexpedient or impracticable to apply precisely the same regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act as might be desirable or suitable in other parts of the United Kingdom. He was not speaking only of political conditions, but of economic and practical conditions. The only article of food at present rationed in Ireland was sugar, the ration being the same as in Great Britain. The amount of tea imported into Ireland was fixed on the same basis as that fixed for Great Britain. The quantity available for consumption was equivalent per head to the amount released in Great Britain. In regard to meat, fortnightly returns from butchers received by the Food Control Committee for Ireland demonstrated that, notwithstanding the large amount of meat production in the country, the average consumption was very considerably less than in England. It was therefore considered unnecessary to apply a system of card-rationing to Ireland. The provisions of the Public Meals Order were applied throughout the country, though he did not doubt that there were certain places in Ireland as in this country where the provisions were not strictly carried into effect. As to bacon, it was the intention of the Ministry of Food to make Ireland self-supporting with an exportable minimum. Considerable quantities of American bacon had been imported into Ireland. It was estimated that the consumption of bacon per head in Ireland was actually below the amount at present allowed under rationing in England. It was very difficult to estimate the quantities of butter and margarine consumed, as small producers who consumed their own produce did not send in any return. As far as could be estimated, making allowance for that, the consumption did not exceed six ounces per head per week, and the consumption of other fats was much less than in this country. A considerable amount of butter was now being exported to Great Britain under licence, and only such amounts were kept in Ireland as were required for home consumption. Ireland was now entirely dependent on her own supplies of butter and margarine; whereas in former years she was a considerable importer of those commodities. The maximum price fixed for

(Continued at foot of next column.)

UNKNIGHTLY GERMANS. PROTEST BY ORDER OF ST. JOHN.

At a recent special meeting of the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England the following letter was approved and ordered to be sent to the German Order of St. John:—
14th May, 1918.

We, Arthur Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and the Knights of Justice, Knights of Grace, and other members of the said Order, in Chapter-General solemnly assembled, desire to approach the most illustrious Grand Master of the Bailiwick of Brandenburg, and the Knights of Justice, Knights of Honour, and other members of the Johanniter Order, with regard to certain belligerent acts committed by the Imperial German Government during the present war, which appear to us to be opposed to the declarations, maxims, and professions of our ancient and illustrious Order of Christian Chivalry.

Strongly imbued with the spirit of our Order, we would beg of the noble members of the Johanniter Order to petition His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor and exercise their influence with the Imperial German Government to prevent henceforth the sinking of hospital ships, to foster in all camps the humane treatment of sick and wounded prisoners of war, and to observe scrupulously all the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

We regret to record our opinion that in these respects the Government of His Imperial Majesty has not always acted up to the ideals and laws of our Christian brotherhood. These subjects are so much the purpose and goal for which our ancient Order has continually striven, that we appeal with the more confidence to its eminent members in Germany, in the hope and belief that they will unite with us in endeavouring to uphold our historic mottoes, "Pro Fide" and "Pro Utilitate Hominum," and to maintain the highest standard of Christian generosity, charity, mercy, and honour.

To the Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Bailiwick of Brandenburg of the Johanniter Order and Knights and Members of the Order.

ARTHUR, Grand Prior.
HERBERT FEYLL, Chancellor.
PLYMOUTH, Sub-Prior.
EVELYN CECIL, Secretary-General.

dead meat was the same in Ireland as in Great Britain, and arrangements would be made by which Irish cattle sent to this country for slaughter would be graded on arrival and the price fixed at the same rate as that applicable here. As to horse-racing, the regulations that applied to Great Britain applied to Ireland, but the railway restrictions were not so pressing as in this country. The attention of the Executive was being called to the general position of horse-racing in Ireland. The order as to petrol applied to Ireland as well as to Great Britain and was carried out by the police.

"PURELY OFFICIAL."

The Marquess of Crewe did not think the answer of the noble Lord would satisfy the House. It was obviously the outcome of purely official care. The complaint as to rationing had not been dealt with as might be thought satisfactory. What was resented in this country was that there was a causeless and unexplained inequality between the conditions of the two countries. There was the risk of losing the goodwill of this country towards Ireland. There was a sense among the working-people of this country that they were being more rigorously treated than the people of Ireland. That sentiment, he was afraid, becoming rather widespread and might have disastrous results where they had to consider, as they soon would, the future relations between the two countries.

Lord Beresford (N.P.) said the Government had no intention of enforcing any of the orders that had been sent to Ireland. The whole of the legislation with regard to Ireland since the war began was absolutely different from that in England, because the Government were in a fright about Ireland. The working men of this country—more particularly those who came under the new Military Service Act—knew perfectly well that there was no intention of conscripting men in Ireland as the present Government was in power. The British Government was afraid to enforce law and order in Ireland and was playing with the people. The working men of this country, of America, and of the Dominions would never support any suggestion of Home Rule for Ireland under present conditions.

Lord Stuart of Wortley said it appeared to him that not only was Ireland a Home Rule country, but it also had the advantage of being able to govern Great Britain as well.

The Earl of Selborne thought that, instead of practical and economic considerations, it was political considerations that were really the foundation-stone of the whole situation. The question was not whether Ireland consumed a larger proportion of meat per head than did Great Britain, but whether the people there were living without any restrictions at all. There were no such restrictions on the price of store cattle in Ireland as in England, Scotland, and Wales, the result being that when the military authorities went to buy store cattle they paid much higher prices in Ireland than to the English and Scottish farmers. So far as petrol was concerned, there was no doubt that Ireland had been treated as a pampered and privileged country.

The Earl of Crawford pointed out that the consumption of meat, etc., was so much smaller in Ireland than in this country that rationing was not so necessary there as here. As to whether it was necessary to make Ireland share our burdens was a question of high policy, as to which he offered no opinion.

'TWIXT THE DEVIL AND— THE UKRAINE.

[BY CAPTAIN J. A. F. DEANNE.]

Germany is becoming very worried at not getting a little something from Ukraine, and she is wondering if that country is all right or only very busy. She is beginning to fear that the Ukraine has turned out rather a bad investment, for with her internal difficulties that country is at present extravagant and helpless. Germany did so want someone to lean on and her hopes were centred in the Ukraine, but she is discovering the unpleasant truth that the Ukraine is rather a burden and not at all satisfactory from the food point of view. For the last few weeks Germany has, as it were, been giving promissory notes for Ukrainian food, and the time for these notes to be honoured has drawn rather too near to be pleasant.

A glimpse behind the scenes is given by the *Berliner Tageblatt* of April 26th, which contains a speech by State Commissioner von Waldow during the debate on the food question in the Prussian Landtag. Von Waldow admitted that Germany was dependent for her bread on supplies from the Ukraine, until the new harvest. All preparations had been made, and it was hoped that the supplies would arrive punctually. The Central Powers had reserved to themselves the right to establish their own organizations in so far as and where the Ukraine fails to purchase the necessary grain. This purchase would be made in May, but it could not be begun even till the land had been restored to some sort of order. The troops of the Central Powers had reached the most important grain districts, seized the junctions of the main roads, and under their protection the purchase could begin.

Now this extract from von Waldow's speech gives one food for considerable thought. No doubt his hearers would have liked something more substantial but one cannot please everybody. One fact is abundantly clear, namely, that Germany's only hope of maintaining the bread ration lies in the possibilities of obtaining supplies from the Ukraine. If the Ukraine fails her she will have to cut down the bread ration at home, which is not likely to be a popular measure.

All this is borne out by the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* of 23rd April, 1918, which, having stated that a meeting of the Council of the War Food Bureau in order to discuss the supply of bread-grain until the coming harvest, adds: "We must wait and see whether, as rumours have it, a resolution will be passed at this meeting for reducing the bread ration. For the present, in view of the optimistic news from the Ukraine, it is to be hoped that such a resolution is impossible." Germany's bread ration has already been reduced. In Münster the bread ration is at present 250 gr. (7½ oz.) per day, and an interesting experiment is being made with a view to employing fermented straw as a flour-stretcher. Since February, 1918, the bread ration of civilians at Essen has been reduced from 250 gr. (8½ oz.) to 125 gr. (4½ oz.), "except in the case of very hard workers." The daily bread ration at Althelm-Ruhr has since January, 1918, been reduced to 200 gr. (7 oz.); and, finally, the bread ration at Saarbeck was reduced on 15th March, 1918, although in this case the exact figures are not known.

Germany is therefore at her wits' end to find food. If she can purchase the grain from the Ukrainian peasantry well and good; but if not it is idle to suppose for a moment that she is going to be watered by such ventures as treaties and so forth. One has a fair sample of what is likely to happen in the words of Deputy Grafie at a recent meeting of the Reichstag Main Committee, when Herr Erzberger and Scheideemann took the military authorities to task for their high-handed action in the Ukraine. Deputy Grafie said: "The securing of the provisional bread-grain and the future harvest of the Ukraine according to the peace treaty is a duty towards our German people, and if the Ukrainian Government is itself too weak for this, then we must help ourselves by means of military interference. If any department is to be blamed, it is at most our peace negotiators, who did not from the first secure for us certain powers to enforce conditions in dealing with a Government that stood on such insecure footing; then the Rada would have had no cause now for feeling amazed."

Can cynicism go further than this? Amid a great fanfare of trumpets the independence of the Ukraine is proclaimed, and Germany poses before the world as the saviour of nations and founder of republics. The next tableau shows Germany undertaking the full responsibility of the Ukraine which she professes to have freed. Then the world sees the same Germany sending her troops into the Ukraine, appointing Military Commandants, who promptly issue orders with regard to the cultivation of the land and treat the Government of that independent State as if it were non-existent. It is difficult to imagine a policy more suicidal to Germany's own interests, or one more calculated to kill the pacifist "peace by negotiation" movements throughout the world. One ventures to think that Germany herself is painfully aware of this fact, but "needs must" where the devil drives, and her particularly devil just now is famine. Unless food can be conjured up from somewhere Germany will not be able to keep her own people in check, and she knows it.

Since this is so it is not surprising to find the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* of 25th April, pointing with gusto to the grain of the Crimea, although the Crimea is not part of the Ukraine. The fact that Germany has made peace with Russia will not deter her from waging war against Russia long after the conclusion of that peace, especially since Russia is not in a position to offer the slightest resistance. "Necessity knows no law" is the German motto, and by the measure of her lawlessness the world at large may gauge the fierceness of her necessity.

THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES.

HINDENBURG'S FACE TO THE WALL.

Hindenburg's shaving mirror may yet become historical. This great German general, whose extraordinary reputation has been fabricated on a single victory—that of Tannenberg, in which neither strategy nor tactics played any part what-over—has been responsible for a loss in Germans killed and taken prisoners which was estimated by the German military expert, Karl Bleibtreu, in the *Neue Europa* of April last, at 4,436,900 men.

What has Hindenburg accomplished? Certainly not the Russian "triumph"; than was the aftermath of the revolution, and whatever part was played by it by mean and treacherous intrigue, German military prowess had nothing whatever to do with it.

THE UNMIRRORING MIRROR.

What else? The battlefield in the west to-day, after nearly four years of war, gives the answer. Why, then, has this "great" general failed? The German author, Walther Bloem, gives the answer in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, of June 5th. Hindenburg looks, but he does not see; he only deludes himself that he sees:—

One evening in the summer of 1917 Hindenburg, with Ludendorff, his son-in-law, his doctor, two guests, and myself were sitting over a glass of beer. The conversation was non-military, and funny war stories went the round.

I recalled how, in the autumn of 1914, when every one expected the war to be of short duration, officers considered it a point of honour to grow horrible war beards, whereas now we only let ourselves be seen carefully shaved, as a matter of example, even at moments when things are going badly.

Lieutenant von Reitzenstein, who had seen much service, confirmed this, but added that a shaving mirror was not always at hand. Then Hindenburg said:—

"Why do you need a mirror? When I shave myself on service I police myself before a wall, chalk an oval mark on it, and stare at it while I shave. It takes the place of a mirror. The chief thing is that one must have something to look at."

FIGHT OF THE FOOD HUGS.

The food fight between North Germany and South Germany is still in full vigour. To the latest Prussian attack on Bavaria the *Manchester Post* makes the following spirited report:—

In Bavaria the plight of the general masses, who cannot feed in restaurants, is bad enough in all truth. The position would become worse if, as happens in Prussia to-day, countless wagonloads of foodstuffs were withheld from the public by the smuggling fraternity, and if North German hoarders and the smugglers, who deliver goods to the north, were not hindered by every possible regulation.

That our dear visitors from the north, with their good ladies, acted in such a way that even the "stupid Bavarian" complained of the doings of this snobbish mob is only a side issue. Every one talked of the boarding journeys to the south. Every one has seen how North German travellers stored away whole basketsful of coveted foodstuffs in the railway carriages while local people, who were legally entitled to these supplies, had to queue up for hours—eventually getting nothing. This crying scandal had to be put a stop to.

THE DESERTED CHURCHES.

The faint hope against hope that war might invoke religious fervour among the people seems to have been doomed to disappointment. The Brunswick *Volksfreund* says:—

The opinion expressed after the outbreak of war and at intervals since that the war would strengthen religious life is continually being disproved by facts. During the present synods it has been stated freely that the war has acted in just the opposite direction.

One of the meetings a "warning" of the participation in religious life was anticipated from the fact that steps were being taken to obtain sufficient coal to heat the churches.

That this measure will stop the flight of the people of Berlin from the churches is doubtful. Moreover, the Church cannot be served by those who can only be brought to a pleasantly warmed building, but who are not prepared for the glory of God to put up with cold feet!

What else, however, can be expected of a people who have dethroned the Deity, lost respect for the sanctity of womanhood, and discarded all standards of honour?

CLOAK OF CHRISTIANITY.

Another instance of this godlessness is found in the shameful manner in which the so-called religious Press has sold itself to the politicians. From a number of instances, given in a long letter which appears in the *Elberfeld Freie Presse*, the following may be cited as a specimen:—

The editor of the "Good Samaritan," an evangelical Sunday paper, writes about "a world peace as against a German peace." He says that the stupid desire for a world peace must be recognized as a dangerous enemy to a German peace, "a peace worthy of our tear-stained sacrifices and the future welfare of our people."

Another "Christian" magazine is so far lost to decency as openly to proclaim the warlike aims of the "Fatherland" party.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN AMERICA.

A Washington dispatch says that, according to the Press, the German language is falling into complete disuse in about one-half of the United States, owing partly to the suspension of the German papers, and also to the vigorous movement proceeding against teaching of the language in the schools.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 18th 1918.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On 18th Aug. at 2 p.m.	On 19th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.88	29.81	29.75
Temperature ...	83	74	83
Humidity ...	73	81	83
Wind Direction ...	East	East	West
Force ...	4	0	2
W. bar ...	0.01	0	0
Bala ...	0.01	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 17th 83

Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th 74

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 19th to 25th August, 1918.

Days of Week	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
	Time	Height	Time	Height
Mon.	19 m 15	7.1	3 45	1.3
Tue.	10 m 7	7.4	1 14	2.8
Wed.	21 m 8	7.7	1 10	3.2
Thurs.	9 18	7.8	3 12	0.8
Fri.	22 m 8	8.0	2 46	0.7
Satur.	10 21	8.3	3 11	2.2
Sun.	24 m 10	8.7	4 19	1.0
	10 56	8.9	4 00	2.0
	11 25	8.9	4 43	1.4
	11 24	8.2	5 23	1.8

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNAL

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signal codes were introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, 1917, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal Symbol. Meaning.

- 1.—Red Cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
- 2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
- 3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
- 4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
- 5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
- 6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.
- 7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at interval of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that no danger is over. The Day Signals of the storm signal masthead of the storm signal mast on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laikiook, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps).

- 1.—White-white-white.
- 2.—White-green-green.
- 3.—Green-white-white.
- 4.—Green-green-white.
- 5.—White-green-white.
- 6.—Green-green-green.
- 7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Kiu Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warning of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 3 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a localized typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be given.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 18th 1918.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On 18th Aug. at 2 p.m.	On 19th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.88	29.81	29.75
Temperature ...	83	74	83
Humidity ...	73	81	83
Wind Direction ...	East	East	West
Force ...	4	0	2
W. bar ...	0.01	0	0
Bala ...	0.01	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 17th 83

Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th 74

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NHEA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NHEA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KILPATRICK & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Burns & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIAN"	On 20th Aug. Noon.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st Aug. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 22nd Aug. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"RAIHONG"	—	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 26th Aug. at 1 P.M.
"SAITAN"	—	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 27th Aug. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
to	from	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON
COLOMBO	NOON		1st	

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment), IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GORDON & DUNGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,330 tons	Wed. 4th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 8,600 tons	Sat. 14th Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

via MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... Wed. 11th Sept. at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

Telephone 233 and 232

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. MOBI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU. FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	THURS. 29th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SUN. 5th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI. SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Marseilles LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Peking and ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 3rd Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Darman and Cape Town. BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly services for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... FRIDAY, 22nd Aug. at 9 A.M.
"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 25th Aug. at Noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,900 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU. "NANKING" "CHINA" August 31st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

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